The Fourth Regiment of this city left for Cincin-

THE WORK OF THE MOB. A DETERMINED SEARCH FOR BERNER-THE CROWD DRIVEN BACK BY MILITIAMEN-KILLED AND WOUNDED.

CINCINNATI, March 29.-When William Berner was sentenced yesterday to the Penitentiary for twenty years for the murder of William H. Kirk last December, he was immediately disguised and placed in a buggy with Deputy Sheriff Dominick Dovoto, and driven to Linwood. There he was placed on an accommodation train and taken to Loveland, where he was held until the arrival of Criminal Deputy Sheriff Moses with the necessary papers for his committal to the Penitentiary. Later in the day, when the officers attempted to board the train with Berner, a rush was made for the prisoner by a large crowd that had gathered at the station. Berner, who was not handcuffed, at once rushed through the ladies' car, knocking down a woman. A man shouted: "Train robbers! Shoot him!" Four revolvers were drawn, but Berner escaped before any shots were fired. He jumped off and was seen by a woman to run to the river bank, where he passed out of signt.

AN INDIGNANT MASS MEETING. The people in this city were ignorant of these facts, but in Music Hall 10,000 people had gathered, at the call of reputable citizens (including Reuben R. Springer, Richard Smith and Henry Unser), to take action in regard to the disgraceful verdict, Berner having been found guilty of manslanguter, notwithstanding his confession of deliberate murder. Captain Andrew C. Kemer presided, but he did not make an inflammatory speech. Strong resolutions condemning the verdict were passed, and on the adjournment of the meeting the crowd moved directly to the Jall, believing Berner still to be there. The cry of a young man, "To the jail! Come on, follow me, and hang Berner!" seems to have started the crowd toward the jail. There may have been an intention to organize a mob, but if so the cry of the young man, which was soon taken up and spread rapidly, was the first sign

of any such intention. The crowd pushed on toward the jail, which was reached in a few minutes. Within a moment or two after the jail was reached men were banging at the front door with scantlings, cheered on by a crowd of 3,000 or 4,000. Between the cheers the crowd was as orderly as at an ordinary pol-Itical meeting. The crowd had not been long at the jail before it had reached 10,000.

FORCING AN ENTRANCE INTO THE JAIL, As soon as it was learned in the jail that the mob was outside, Sheriff Hawkins called up Fire Marshal Burker by telephone, and the riot alarm was sounded. The Sheriff and his posse made all preparations to repel any attack on the way to jail. The mob secured a long, heavy scantling and used it as a battering ram, beginning operations on the north outside door and making a hole large enough to admit a man's body, through which the mob crowded thick and fast, about fifty men mounting the stairs. The men were met by a detail of police and the Sheriff and were forced back into the jail office. By this time the mob outside procured a long, heavy board, and placing it on the tron railing in front of the jail, pushed it through a window into the second story.

battering-ram, broken in two, served as a brace for th gate. The mob seemed repuised, and the story went out, spreading through the crowd, only to inflame it to more sections effects. These efforts were redoubled at all the entrances, and the southern gate to the judyard was broken down. In the meantime Sherid Hawkins sent an order to Colonel Hunt, commonding the 1st Regiment of inflitta, to report to him at the judyarth with all the men possible. Only about forty men were on duty, and these went to the hall, passing through the Court House and the tunnel already mentioned. Here occurred the first bloodshed. The further end of the tunnel was guarded by Officers Ninn and Von Seggern. As the soldiers approached by threes, with guas pointed, Officer guarded by Officers Nunn and Von Seggern. As soldiers approached by threes, with guns pointed, Officer Von Seggern shouted. "For God's sake, don't she you'll kill your friends." Without heeding the wars the centmand to fire was given, and a volley went thing through the tunnel. Officer Nunn fell, pierce four balls. He died at four o'clock this morning. Seggern was shot in the side of the head, and severa the natilita were shot by their own guns. This volhad the effect of clearing the jull, but for two he thereafter clioris were made on the outside to dest the building. A barrel of coal oil was poured down in he lower part of the jull and set on five, but the officer within managed to extinguish the flames. The keep within managed to extinguish the flames. the lower part of the fall and set on fire, but the officers within managed to extinguish the flames. The keeper's office furnished some wood, and that was also fired, but as the fall is mainly stone and from this effort was futile. The crowd threw stones and fired pistois promiscuously at the windows, and the militia fired from the windows at the crowd. Sheriff Hawkins tried to control this firing by ordering that not more than one man should fire at a time, and thea only to frighten-not to kill. But the men were uncontrollable and fired at the crowd broke into the Veterans' Armory and Kitredge's gun store and procured arms. By the time this was done, however, the crowd had so thinned out that no further sections attempt was made, and at 3:30 this morning quiet was restored.

REPNER'S CRIME AND TRIAL.

Shortly before Christmas William H. Kirk, a horse dealer, living in Cincinnati, disappeared from his home. His absence was not remarked by his famfly, nor was any uneasiness felt concerning him was supposed that he had gone on a horse-trading expedition to the country. On Christman eve Kirk's dead body was found in the creek in the suburbs of the city. A rope with a slip-noose was around his neck and it was plain that he had been strangled. After an investigation Berner was arrested-After twenty-four hours imprisonment he confessed to befug the murderer and stated that he had been assisted by "Joe" Palmer, a negro. Palmer was arrested and is now awaiting trial. Berner repeated his confession on several occasions and entered into the minutest details murder was deliberate and cold-blooded. Kirk had slept for two nights in Berner's stable. The youth knew that the horse-dealer had sev eral hundred dollars with him. Berner and the negoo went into the stable about midnight and beat the sleeping victim into insensibility. They robbed him of his money and placing a rope about his neck strangled him to death. The body was then placed in a cart and taken to the neighboring creek where it was found.

In view of his frequent confessions was judged impossible for the marderer to escape a verdict of murder in the first de-gree when in the last week of February he was arraigned before a bury in the Criminal Court of Cincinnati, Judge siding. Judge M. F. Wilson, Maojr Charles Blackburn and L. M. Hadden represented the prisoner white County Prosecutor Pugh and his assistant, Jordan Thomas, appeared for the people. The impression that the prisoner was doomed was deepened as the trial weut on. Crowds thronged the court room every day drawn by morbid interest, excited by the revolting details of the murder and the youth of the marderer. The case occupied nearly a month. Iwo weeks were taken up is scouring a jury and pearly two weeks devoted to hearing the evidense and the summing up of the counsel on either side. The defence, after vainly trying to shatout the damaginar confessions of the prisoner, endeavored to leasen their weight. Berner was placed upon the stand, but in his testimeny he admitted being present at the nameter, a long he asserted that the negro had been the actual murderer and he only a frightened witness. At time o'clock on the evening of March 22, Judge Matthews finished his charge to the jury and they relired for a verdict. Such was the confidence felt that a verdict. Such was the confidence felt that a verdict would be brought finat once that the Judge remained in the court room until midnight. He then left after instructing the court officers that it the jury should agree he would hear their verdict at 10 a. m. on Monday morning. Promptly at that time Judge matthews opened Court and the jury filed in. The room was packed to enfocation. The murderer was led in by the build and took a scale between his father and als counsel. Clerk Hoban took a paper from the hands of A. F Shaw, the foreman, and amid a deep silence read the verdict, declaring dence and the summing up of the counsel on

Berner guilty of manslaughter. The painful silence hasted several seconds to be broken by Judge Matthews's remark that the verdict was an outrage, and a storm of hisses and anary cries from the acctators. Fearing violence to the prisoner the bailful hurried him away through the Judge's private room, down a flight of back stairs, and through an underground tunnel back to the jail. The crowd slowly left the courtroom and gathered outside. The news of the verdict flew over the city like wildfire and was received every where with intense indignation, and threats and menaces against the prisoner. Every one seemed dumfounded. Threats and menaces filled the air azamst the prisoner and tree jury. When the latter left the court-room they kept close together for mutual protection. On reaching the sidewalk the crowd yelled: "Hang them: Hang the —" They went into the treasurer's office, where, after easting their warrants against the county they slipped out the back way and separated. Two of them the "They went into the treasure the county they after casting their warrants against the county they after casting their warrants against the county they slipped out the back way and separated. Two of them were chased to their homes by the crowd.

A SATISFACIORY REALTY MARKET. INVESTMENT PROPERTY IN DEMAND.

MR. ASTOR'S WEST-SIDE PURCHASE-NO "BOOM"

BUT PRICES STRONG. The general features of the real estate market remain satisfactory. But while a steady, substantial busess is being done at firm prices there are no indications of the great "boom" which some of the newspapers, from over-zealousness, are apparently striving to create. Dealers are among the first to deprecate statements that put the condition of affairs in too favorable a light, for the reason that glowing exaggerations are apt to delude owners into the idea that their property will command better figures than the market actually warrants. The effect, therefore, of over-colored articles is to defeat the object they were designed for by checking purchasers where owners hold their land or improved ealty at stiff figures. But considering the general business situation, and the long depression of real estate in some parts of the city, the market is all that could be expeeted. A quiet absorption of investment property is constantly going on, and owners can make sales easily at reasonable figures. Business buildings, stores and dwellings along "the back-bone" of the island below Central Park are in excellent demand, and for the last named class of property business, as one prominent Pine Street man put it yesterday, "could not be better." The tendency on the East Side, adjoining the Park, is downward, but where building operations ar checked here on account of the refusal of people to take many nore expensive uptown houses, an encouraging movement for the development of the West Side is going

There are many dealers and operators who have great faith in the future of the West Side, because here is the only large room where the steady growth of the city can find an outlet. Undoubtedly there is now better inquiry for West Side lots than has been noted for some an outlet. Undoubtedly there is now better inquiry for West Side lots than has been noted for some time past. This section, however, is not settling up fast enough to permit small capitalists to carry lots, with the taxes, assessments, etc., that are situated above the sixtles. Investments by large capitalists there, however, may be made with prospect of profit, and significant proof of their recognition of this fact is furnished by a large purchase just made by John Jacob Astor, through E. H. Ludlew & Co. Mr. Asior is seeking holdings in all parts of the city, and has deemed it desirable to anticipate the developments of the tuture by an investment on the West Side. He has bought the entire front of the west side of the Boulevard, between Seventy-fifth and Seventy-sixth sis, consisting of eight lots, and four lots in the rear, for \$135,000. Seven of the cits were the property of the estate of Henry Kelly, who died about three years ago, and the other five belonged to Charles F. Hollingan. A stable and a two-story attle house are on the Kelly estate, the house having been eccupied by Mr. Kelly for over twenty-five years prior to his death. It will be remembered that he was a successful butcher for years at Threeath-st, and University-place, where his son still carries on the business. His family now occupy the house in the Boulevard. If sold ten years ago, the property would have netted double the aum now realized. Prior to the real estate name which followed the husiness collapse of 1873, an offer of \$250,000 was refused for the property.

There were numerous other sales of vacant lots last week. Andrew Blume bought four lots in Seventy-eighthst, west of Niuth-are, for \$25,000, Six lots in Seventh-st, east of the Boulevard have been sold by Barton & Wattennee for \$75,000 to Genze W. Hamilton, who will improve them. Lambert Saydam bought from Thomas 13, Kerr five lots in Seventy-first-st, west of Eighth-ave, for \$30,000 to June four heavy for say, one of saydam bought the plot of ground on the south side of Six time past. This section, however, is not settling

Tunerse noted as they occurred. A reference to the ad-certising columns will indicate how interesting will be everal of the auction soles this week. The month of torit will probably develop a greatly increased move-acht in the rentias market for dwe ling-houses, and the trength of the market continues fully up to the expecta-ons of landlords.

DISPOSITION OF MADISON SQUARE GARDEN. John G. Heckscher, who has been confined to his house for some days, was asked yesterday it be could give any further details of the plan to purchase the Madison been nothing done yet. There might have been if I had not been sick, but as yet it is simply a plan of a few gentlemen that has not taken shape. There has been no company formed and the property is not yet purchased. The newspapers have got the scheme stated incorrectly, but it is too early yet to give details. It is prois too early yet to give details. It is pro-posed to erect an iron building, which shall lurnish suitable access odation to the class of enterious-ments for which the Graien is used. I should be glad to give full particulars to se plan had yet taken. If it was the horse-show I could talk more. The newspapers pub-lished the plans for that before more than three or four men had talked about it. More space has been taken already for the horse-show than was taken had year, and our membership is over 300. Horses will be sent to it from England and Canada."

MR. CUNNINGHAM'S BOOKS PRODUCED. THE GRAND JURY TO BE FURNISHED WITH FACTS

ON WHICH MR. THOMPSON MAY BE INDICTED.

The Senate Committee on Cities, when it met in the City Hall yesterday, listened to a statement from A. J. Vanderpoel, the counsel for Richard A. Cunningham. Mr. Vanderpoel stated why Mr. Cunningham did not care to exhibit his books to the committee. upon the counsel for the committee explaining that they only desired the books in order that the witness could refer to them to answer questions, Mr. Vanderpoel said that they would be produced.

Denis McGrath, James Everard and Bernard Malony, contractors in the Public Works Department, were examined as to whether or not the department inspectors had directed them where to buy neuterial. Mr. McGrath said that an inspector had toldfhim where good material could be purchased, but all the witnesses denied that any directions had been given them in regard to the matter of purchasing material for their contracts.

hn F. Carroll, the bookkeeper for Richard A. Cunningham, was again put on the stand to answer certain questions from the books. He furnished the names of the places where work was done under two orders. The firm was paid so much for each opening that it repaved. One slip that directed where work was to be done named only one place, but charges for four openings were made The witness said the openings were all near together, and that it was customary to group them in that way. The afternoon was principally occupied in eathering data from the books.

Charles S. Myer, a department engineer, was examined as to the method of collecting payment, from plumbers for permits to open the streets.

hard A. Cunningham was recalled and examined as to the work he did on a sewer under several different orders. He could not testify as to whether or not the work was continuous. He said that he got paid by the or for all work done for the department under the orders given him.

General Tracy-So that it is to your interest to make a job cost the city all that it is possible to do ! A. -No, sir. It is to our interest to do the work honestly.

Q -So that it is for your interest to have a job last a week, instead of a day ! A .- I don't think so,

The committee held an executive session and deolded to send a letter to District-Attorney Olney with

THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE ATTACKED. MILLIONS OF ACRES OF PUBLIC LANDS IN NEW-MEXICO AND COLORADO SAID TO HAVE BEEN CONVERTED TO PRIVATE USE.

Washington, March 29 .- Members elect of the New-Mexico Legislature have sent to Representative Springer, to be presented in Congress, a memorial charging that millions of acres of land in New-Mexico and Colorado have been converted to private use. The memorial was prepared by O. P. McMains, a Representative in the Legislature of New-Mexico. It will be presented to the House shortly and it is thought that a special committee will be asked for to investigate the charges. Mr. McMains says: " I appeal to the record to sustain me in the charge of corruption I herewith prefer against the General Land Office. I charge that the General Land Office, without authority of law, has held in reserve, in the interest of private land claimants, some 4,000,000 acres of public land in Neπ-Mexico and Colorado; that patents to a large portion of said public land so held in reserve have been fraudulently obtained from the United States by private land claimants, through the corruption of said General Land Office; and I further charge that in numerous instances and to a great extent on mineral lands favored parties have unlawfully been permitted by the General Land Office to make homestead and pre-emption entries upon public lands held in reserve by said office, and to receive patents from the United States therefor." Six specifications accompany the memorial. In the first Mr. McMains says: "Martin Andrews (a relative of ex-President Rutherford B. Hayes) in a letter without date, and headed 'Executive Mansion,' unlawfully requested Commissioner Williamson to have an estimate made for a preliminary survey of unconfirmed private land claim No. 39 (in Pueblo County, Colorado); that a deposit might be made for the same, and that said claim might be pre sented to the 'next Congress' for confirmation, and Commissioner Williamson unlawfully compiled with this request, and public land to the extent of about 600,000 cres is hereby held in reserve to the injury of bona fide settlers on the public domain." The second specification refers to grant No. 17

in Southern Colorado. The memorial says: "Through the management of ex-Senators Jerome B. Chaffee and George M. Chilcott, of Colorado, and ex-Delegate to Congress from New-Mexico Stephen B. Elkins, about 300,000 acres of the public and surveyed lands were un lawfully permitted by Commissioner Williamson to be included within the limits of a private land claim, to which was unlawfully issued a United States patent." The third specification refers to the Maxwell Grant (No. 15) in Northern New-Mexico, Mr. McMains says : years after the Department of the Interior had formally and legally declared the land within the claimed limits of the Maxwell Grant to be public land, and ordered it surveyed as such, Commissioner Williamson, without authority of law, had this public land, to the extent of nearly 2,000,000 acres, surveyed as private land claim No. 15, and a United States patent was unlawfully issued to the same. The contract for the illegal survey of the Maxwell claim, No. 15, was given to John T. Elkins, a brother of Stephen B. Elkins—and said Stephen B. Elkins is not only surety on his brother's land, but had a personal interest in hav-ing said likeal survey made."

In this target was a first of the city, and has deemed it described by the process of the same state of the first panel in through a window into the second story. With into target was in and a rich was made for the south door iscaling to the street from the second story, which is here level with the parameter. This soon grave way, and the mode went through it great annuber. The Sherff's force consisted of third the mode of the same and the south the heart annuber. The Sherff's force consisted of third the mode of the same and the south the heart annuber. The Sherff's force consisted of third the south of the same and the south the result in the same and the south the heart annuber. The Sherff's force consisted of third the same and the south the heart annuber. The Sherff's force consisted of third the same and the south the same and the south the heart annuber. The Sherff's force consisted of third the same and the south the heart annuber. The Sherff's force consisted of third the same and the south the heart annuber. The Sherff's force consisted of third the same and the south the heart annuber. The Sherff's force consisted of third the same and the south the heart annuber. The Sherff's force consisted of third the same and the south the heart annuber. The Sherff's force consisted of third the same annual the same and the south the same and the south the same annual through the same annual through

HE MAKES ACCUSATIONS AND PROMISES A CLEAR STATEMENT.

Washington, March 29 .- Ex-Senator Dorsey will probably be asked to appear before Mr. Springer's committee some time in April. He has written a letter to Mr. Springer, in which he characterizes the testimony of ex-Postmaster-General James as a "picturesque false-hood." Mr. Dorsey says he wants "all of the Hars to testify" before he is called. The ex-Senator makes seriou testify become a state of the charges against men whose names have not heretofore been publicly connected with the Star Route frauds. He says he will make a clear statement of the matters spoten of in the letter when called to testify. Mr. Springer declines to give the names of the men referred to in the letter, preferring to let the matters be developed in the testimony of Mr. Doreey.

PENSION BILLS IN COMMITTEE.

Washington, March 29.—The House Commitee on Invadid Pensions to-day, by a vote of 5 to 4, decided o report adversely upon the Price bill to pension all soldiers who served in the late war at the rate of twenty-two cents per mouth for each month of service. The bill of Representative Hobinson, of Ohio, to place all ex-Union soldiers who were confined in Confederate prisons upon the pension rolls and to pay them \$2 per day for each day of their imprisonment, was taken up and Representative Watson offered a substitute, providing that a pension shall be given to any ex-Union pris-

INSTRUCTIONS TO COLLECTORS. Washington, March 29.—The Treasury Department has issued the following circular to Collectors

of Customs and others:
Article 3 of the agreement mentioned in the proclamation of the President of February 14, 1884, p. wides as follows: "The custom houses of the United States will furnish to the respective Spanish Consuls, whenever they may request them, certificates of the carcoes of sugar and tobacco brought in vessels proceeding from both the Spanish Antilles, stating the quantities of said articles received." Whenever a Spanish Consular officer shall request the certificate contemplated in the above cited articles such certificate is to be promptly furnished in respect of any designated vessel, and will be confined to a statement of the quantities of sugar, molasses and tobacco brought by such vessel. of Customs and others:

ORDERS TO ARMY OFFICERS.

Washington, March 29 .- Lieutenant E. A. Garlington, 7th Cavalry, who commanded the Greely Search Expedition of last year, and who has been in this city since his return, has been ordered to join his troop. of absence for twenty-two days, to take effect about 6, has been granted Major Alfred A. Woodhull,

April 6, has been granted Major Alfred A. Woodhall, surgeon.
Major Guy V. Henry, 9th Cavalry, has been ordered to New-York on special duty. Leave of absence for two months has been granted First Lieutenant A. C. Taylor, 2d Artillery; First Lieutenant G. H. Paddock, 4th Artillery, has been granted leave for four months, First Lieutenant E. T. C. Richmond, 2d Artillery, for three mouths, First Lieutenant T. Santh, 15th Infantry, for one month, and First Lieutenant Sedgewick Pratt, 3d Artillery, for four months; Captain G. M. Randall, 23d Infantry, and First Lieutenant T. C. Woodbary, 16th Infantry, have been ordered to Fort Reno, Indian Territory, to appear as withessees before a court of inquiry convened at that poss.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Washington, March 29,—Medical Juspector L. Bates has been ordered to special duty at Washingion, April 2, to attend officers of the Navy and Marine Corps not otherwise provided with medical aid. The Vandalla arrived at Key West to-day. The Tallapoosa arrived at Norfolk to-day and afterward set fall for Hampton Roads.

A DEADLOCK THREATENED. Washington, March 29 .- The Star says: The chances are that there will be a deadlock between

he House and Senate upon the Naval Appropriation bill. The Scuate Committee which now has in charge the hill passed by the House having decided to ingraft the bil for new cruisers, which passed the Senate, as an amend ment to the general appropriation bill, their action will probably be sustained by the Scuale. This will be in direct antagonism with the position taken by the House, and there is not much chance of a conforcac committee's acting very harmoniously upon the subject. This

A CHARGE OF CORRUPTION. promises to furnish the material for a long fight between the two appropriation committees."

KELLOGG FINALLY TO BE TRIED. COMMENTS BY JUDGE WYLLE ON WALLIS'S AU-

Washington, March 29 .- In the Criminal Court to-day, Judge Wylle, upon motion of counsel for the defendant in the Kellogg case, fixed April 21 as the date for beginning the trial. The Government was represented by the Attorney-General and Mr. Merrick, who contested the motion. Mr. Merrick declared that Mr. Bliss had ade every effort to find Walsh and they had informed the defence that they were not ready to proceed. He did not think that the Government should be forced to trial and he would not consent to proceed unless he was ready. The Attorney-General submitted that the Government

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was entitled to a reasonable allowance of time to procure the attendance of its witness.

The court said that it understood that the defence would admit that Walsh would swear to certain facts, and that was all the Government could get. The court had never seen such andactry as that shown by Walsh and it wanted to see (fitted was proved in the Government to find him. to see If there was power in the Government to find !
However, this indictment could not be allowed to calong indefinitely and the court would, therefore,
April 21 as the day for trial.

CAUCUS OF REPUBLICAN SENATORS.

IBT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE, WASHINGTON, March 29.—The Republicans in the Senate will meet in cancus early next week to discuss what measures shall be taken up for consideration, and to determine the line of policy to be followed during the remainder of the session. It is thought that the fate of the Blair Educational bill, which has occupied the atten-tion of the Senate for so long a time stready, will be decided in this careus. Some Senators feel disposed to prevent a vote on this measure by allowing the appropri-ation bills to crowd it out of its place on the calendar.

URGED AS CONSUL-GENERAL.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Washington, March 29 .- Efforts are making to secure the appointment of F.W. Hawley, of Rochester, as Consul-General to Corea. Mr. Hawley is said by his friends to be a young man of culture, ability and thorough knowledge of affairs. He is strongly recomme by ex-Congressmen Davy and Van Voorhis, and, it is said, has the carnest support of nearly all the prominent Republicans, as well as of the jadiciary and a large number of leading citizens of Western and Central New-York, irrespective of political relations.

A DENIAL BY MR. CONKLING. Washington, March 29. - When Richard Crowley was before Mr. Springer's committee, in referring to employment of Congressmen by the Government, he said that Mr. Conkling while a Senator had been employed as Government counsel. The statement so appears in the official report of the testimony. In reference to it Mr. Springer to-day received the following note from Mr.

The newspapers report Mr. Richard Crowley as testifying before Your committee in a commentary Conkling: The newspapers report Mr. Richard Crowley as testifying before your committee in a somewhat remarkable strain. Among other things he is represented as saying: "Conkling was employed by the Government while a Senator, and there are scores of others." For "others" I have no right to speak, but I have addressed a letter to Mr. Crowley asking if he made the above statement as to me, and to what he referred. While awaiting his answer I venture to inquire of you whether he did in fact so testify or state. It is not my habit to notice attacks, however false and victous, as a rule, but if such a charge has been made before your committee, I am not willing to have it pass in silence.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Washington, March 29.-The chief of the Bareau of Statistics in his cighth monthly statement for the current fiscal year of the imports and exports of the United States says: "The excess of the value of exports over imports of merchandise was as follows: Month ended February 29, \$6,607,654; two months ended February 29, \$26,283,137; eight months ended February 29,

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Washisoton, Saturday, March 29, 1884. RETALIATION AGAINST GERMANY.-The Treasury Dematthem is informed that under the provisions of the partners is informed that under the provisions of the new tailf of Germany, consular emphies will no imager to admit a free of duty. In view of the fact, it is probable that the free entry of suspines for consular efficers of Germany in the country will be probabled. It is understood that the secretary of the Treasury

PAUPER EMIGRANTS. Secretary Folger has informed the Collector of Customs at Besten that the Allan Live steamer Greeian left Gisagew on March 22 for Boston with 270 purper embrants from Irranal on board. The collector is instructed to ascert du 7 the congrunts come within the probability processings of the congrunts.

A BOARD OF INVESTIGATION .- The Secretary of War has appointed Colonel T. L. Cusey, of the Engineer Corps and Colonel R. N. Batchelder, of the Counter-master's Department, a board to make an investigation with the view of discovering the came of the recent fire in the War Department.

Johnson-st, property as the sits for the Brooklyn post of-flee having been imally determined upon, arrangements are tow being made for the formal transfer of the prop-erty to the United States.

ATTORNEYS DISEARRED.—The Secret us disbarred from practice before the Interior Department the following ramed pension attorneys: Samuel J. & Wilson, of Fairfield, ill.; Henry Entherton and David feWilliams, of Monticello, Ill.; and F. E. Abbott, of Forcester, Mass.

THE NEW-YORK METHODIST CONFERENCE,

ANNUAL MEETING THIS WEEK-DELEGATES TO THE GENERAL CONFERENCE. The New-York Conference of the Methodist

Episcopal Church will begin its ninety-fourth annual session in St. Paul's Church, on Fourth-ave., on Wednesday. The territory covered by this Conference embraces nearly all of New-York State south of Albany, including that part of this city west of Broadway, Park-row, Chathamst., the Bowery and Third-ave., with about a dozen charges in Massachusetts and Connecticut. Last year there were 390 churches, valued at \$3,254,950; 281 ministers; and 48,479 church members and probationers. Often two or three small churches are included in the same charge, so that no church is without a paster and no minister is without a parish, except those on the superannuated lists; those engaged in educational or other special work of the church and the presiding elders. The conference is divided into five " districts," each of which is under the care of a presiding elder, who visits all the

conference is divided into five "districts," each of which is under the care of a presiding clder, who visits all the churches and exercises a general supervision over the work. Every minister is required to attend the Conference, and all have equal rights and privileges in speaking and voling. The morning sessions are occupied with special business and the reports of presiding clders, churches, committees, etc., the afternoons are given to the work of the various committees and the evenings to sermons and anniversary exercises of the benevolent institutions of the church. The business is so great that it requires about a week to fluish it.

The presiding officer this year will be Bishop Matthew Simpson, of Falladelphia, upon whom devolves the important task of thing the appointments of the ministers for the year. In this work he is assisted by the presiding clders, who form his "calinet." It is often a matter of perplexity to make a satisfactory adjustment between the ministers and churches. Many of the prominent ministers now choose their pastors by negotiations before the Conference meets, and their wishes are generally complied with unless the work requires a different arrangement. The determining power and responsibility in every case rest with the Bishop. A movement has been started in some places for the removal of the "time limit," but the expression in the aunual conferences and lay conventions has been so pronounced against it that is praetically dead.

A matter of considerable interest this week will be the election of delegates—ax clericals and two iny—to the considered a high honor, and is much songh after by the leading clergymen. The ministerial delegates are elected by the elergy, and the lay delegates by a convenition of high men composed of one representative from each pastoral charge. The most prominent candidates are elected by the energy, and the my delegated by a conven-tion of laymen composed of one representative from each pastoral charge. The most prominent candidates are the Rev. Drs. Crawford, McCabe, Hare, Sanford, King, Terry, Miley, Gregory, Vail and Oshon, and J. D. Slay-back, ex-Judge Fancher and J. B. Cornell, of this city, and G. W. Robertson, of Peekskiil.

MR. SHEARMAN UPHOLDS DR. NEWMAN. HIS OPINION WHOLLY AGAINST DE, BANNEY-A

CHURCH UNABLE TO DISMISS ITS PASTOR. The opinion of Thomas G. Shearman on the estions submitted to him in reference to the Newman-Ranney controversy, mentioned in THE TERRENE yesterday, has been approved by the friends of the acting pas. tor. The main points of the opinion are as follows;

tor. The main points of the opinion are as follows;

By what body can the contract with Dr. Newman be terminated? Before 1875 the legal power to appoint and remove ministers of Congregational and similar recorporated churches was vested in the Boarl of Trustees. But the new statutes have made a difference, and, if they had not, yet this power should never have been exercised without due regard to religious usages. Regarding these usages as of equal importance with legal rules, the present relations of Dr. Newman with the church can be terminated without the advice of any council; by mutual consent of all parties; by the not of Dr. Newman alone; by the concurrent vote of the church and society, each regularly convened and voting separately. The church is an ecclesiastical body, cannot, by its own unsupported vote, dissolve the relations. The council wisery disapproves the practice of a joint meeting of the church and society. There can be no regular voting in such a mixed assembly. The rolls of membership are essentially different.

It has been said by some gentlemen, whose views are It has been said by some gentlemen, whose views are entitled to respect, that the statutes of 1875 and 1876 have so completely revolutionized the ecclesiastical law of this State that the frustees of churches organized under the third section of the statute of 1813 are now bound to resich the administration of church affairs into the hands of the spiritual officers of the church, or at least to obey the directions of such officers, without exercising any personal discretion. With this view 1 am entirely unable to agree. THE NEWS IN LONDON.

Continued from First Page.

side £10,000 to distribute among the friendly tribes along the route from Snakim to Berber, the attempt to open which by negotiations baving been entrusted to him. The whole question of the safety of the road to Berber depends upon the amount of money distributed. General Graham, however, will forbid Captain Chermside to set out for Berber unless unless he is guaranteed a safe-conduct by all the tribes along the route.

The Pall Mall Gazetic is the leading Radical advocate of a cavalry expedition. It declares that Captain Chermside's caravan will be useless. It will add nothing to the strength of the garrison at Berber, and will contribute nothing to the relief of that town. It says: "The Government, in sending 500 friendly Arabs instead of two squadrons of hus sars, gives General Gordon a stone when he asked for bread. It makes the bloodshed at Teb and at the Tamai Wells of no avail, and commits its crowning mistake-a mistake which is likely to prove fatal to the Administration."

The advices from Cairo report that Captain Molyneux and the officers with him are making progres

neux and the officers with him are making progress in the survey of the Nile, which is being made by order of the Admiralty, to find out whether it will be practicable to send a flotilla of gunboats up the river. General Stophenson, the commander-in chief of the British forces in Egypt, advises the Government not to send English troops beyond Assioot during the heated season.

The letters received from Upper Egypt all concur in stating that the tribes between Berber and Assonan are waiting cagerly for the signal which shall hid them to rise against the Egyptian authority. Telegraphic communication with Khartonm still remains broken, and no news of General Gordon is forthcoming. People hope for the best, but it is useless to deny that many fear the worst.

SUARIM, March 29.—Several sheiks have arrived SUARIM, March 29.—Several sheiks have arrived her who ask that a British Governor be appointed for Tokar. Sheiks are constantly arriving.

GOSSIP FROM THE OLD WORLD. WHAT IS TALKED OF IN LONDON. PRINCE NAPOLEON'S HOUSEHOLD ARTICLES-NOTES

ON VARIOUS TOPICS. London, March 29.-Prince Napoleon (Plon Plon) has privately sold his household effects at Pranguis, dismissed the servants, and closed the

Pranguis house. HOW ELEPHANTS FIGHT. The presence of the Duke of Commught(Prince Arthur at an elephant fight, given by the Rajah of Bhurtpore India, will be runde the subject of a question in Parlia ment. Elephants are made to fight by giving them copi ous draughts of rum. Some become so drunk that they

can scarcely stand, while others are rendered furious. RETURN OF WALLACE ROSS. Wallace Ross, the New-Brunswick oarsman, who recently won the race with Bubcar, sailed for America to day by the Guion steamer Alaska. The handicap race to est Ross's rowing powers, which had been arranged by a number of Thames and Tyne oarsmen, and which wa mnounced to take place on April 12, had to be aban

doned. SCIENCE TO BE DISCUSSED AT MONTREAL. nent of Science are already making arrangements with service attend the meeting at Montreal in August the Allan Line will send a special steamer from Liver gool on August 16. The lines running to New-York are arranging facilities to take parties by way of the

"PLUNGER" WALTON'S DEBTS. "Plunger" Walton has made arrangements with hi-English agent to settle with his turf creditors. TIEMS FROM THE STAGE.

Minnie Palmer closes her English engagement Augus at Liverpool. She will then sail for America to fulf. contracts which she has entstanding there, and will return to London to seitle. In the current week she in treduced new songs into "My Sweetheart," which wer Rose Osborne, an American actress, made her debut a

the Galety Theatre on Widnesday in a mathice performance of a torbodrane; cultiled "Hor Own Enemy," and met with only moderate success. She was badly supported, and the play was cadly mounted. The opinion of the critics, however, is that Miss Osborne is an actress of fair promise and some emotional poewr.

Another American at the Galety is Adelaide Moore, who sphenical as Julia in the "Huschhbuck," Her style of cling is crude. She went through her part as though a of task with ill-disciplined vigor, which showed plainly enough that she had little or no stage experience

naster's Department, a board to make an investigation with the slave of discovering the came of the recent fire in the War Department.

Suffer's Wells Theatre opens at Easter with the approach of the properties of Madame Rose, an American. She will play BROOKLYN POST OFFICE Stre.—The selection of the "Facilita Night." Merchant of Venice." and "As You

promise case is that Lord Garmovic has been summoned to deliver within a month to the solicitors of the plaintiff an affidayit stating what do uncents are in his possession and at the same time to answer certain interrogations. W. S. Gilbert writes to The Era, in defence of Miss Fortescue's engagement at the Court Theatre. He says it was not due entirely to the notoriety which Miss Fortescue had gatus i. He states that her salary at the Savoy Theatre was 2000 yearly. At the Court her enagement is for only three months, and her stipend is £8 i week-not £50, as had been stated. She has been a rising actions, he says, for the last three years. When he selected Marion Terry for the original cast of Dorothy, she was fulfilling an engagement as walking lady at a must smaller sadary than Miss Fortescue used to receive it the Savoy. Marion Terry has since attained high onk in the profession. Miss Fortesche may attain the

Wilson Barrett will give next Wednesday at the Langham Hotel a supper of welcome to Lawrence Barrett. Leading actors, litterateurs and dramatic critics are invited.

LITURARY.

The biography of George Effot by her hus-and, Mr. Cross will be based in the main upon three sets of correspondence; one of which is now appearing in the Journal des whats, of Paris, attended by a critical study by M. Darn teter. The correspondence consists of 117 letters and extends from April, 1859, the time of the publication of "Adam Bede," to April, 1880, eight months before her death.

The concluding volumes of Mr. Froude's biography of Thomas Carlyle are ready. In a long preface Mr. Froude replies to the criticisms which have been passed upon his action as Carlyle's literary executor.

Apropos of Matthew Arnold's lecture on Ecmerson gven a few days ago before the Royal Institution Vanita Pair says: "The lecture was reeled off in a yawning, lazy, indolent fashion. It was only interesting because from some kind of critical impudence Mr. Arnold had and the bad taste to deliver it at Beston to those who reverence the memory of the gentle New-England philosopher-poet. The lecture brought the Sage of Oxford into anything but good repute. Where not dail, the lecture was a tissue of captions contempt rather of analytic criticism."

A new edition of Poe, edited by John Ingram, widely known for his writings about Poe, will be published before long by Nimmo and Bain. It will include an un nan," and will be furnished with a new portrait of the

Henry Irving's" Impressions of America" will fill two volumes. They will be narrated in a series of sketches and conversations by Joseph Hatton. The work is annonneed to be reads in May.

know Miss Anderson, and that he has no intention of committing bigamy. The rumor that she had refused an offer of marriage from Lord Coleridge has redounded to the discredit of the actress. The public accept Lord oleridge's phrase that the report was "an impudent fals ineation," as entirely fitting. The Spectptor refers to Miss Anslerson as an actress who draws crowds mainly by the fame of her beauty, and says: "The Archbishop of Canterbury is fortunately married. But for that protec-

The Topical Times says: "The report was an unworthy advertising trick. Nobody cares a cent whether Miss Anderson espouses a count or a costermonger."

Miss Anderson is unable to appear at the coming beneath for the Royal Dramatic Fund, but has sent a hundred guineas as her offering.

Mr. Abbey will superintend the revival of "Romeo and Juliet" for her return to the Lyceum. The seenery will be treated from a purely Italian point of view, the pictures of Carpaccio furnishing the basis. Mr. Craven is painting the Interiors and Mr. O'Connor the exteriors painting the lateins and Mr. O'Connor the exteriors from designs taken at Verona for the Duke of Westminater. Before reappearing at the Lyceum Miss Anderson will make a tour of Spain.

NEWS NOTES FROM LONDON. LONDON, March 29. PARLIAMENTARY.—A Cabinet council was held to-day at Mr. Gladstone's residence at Coombe.

BRAVERY REWARDED.-The Board of Trade have awarded a flue piece of plate to the captain and a gold medal to the second mate of the American ship Martha Cobb for gallantry in saving the crew of the bark Greida, of Dundee. DEPARTURE OF THE ALERT.—The war-aloop Alert,

which was recently given to America by England to join in the Greely search expedition, left Gravesend for New-York this morning, Lieutenant-Commander Goodrica in FIGHTING IN MERV.-The latest advices from Merv in

dicate that considerable disaffection prevails among a portion of the Turcomans of the district recently annexed by Russia. On March 3 a collision accurred between the malcontents and Russian troops. The details of the af-fair are so far unknown. Canadian Immigration.—In the House of Lords last

night, the Earl of Derby, Colonial Secretary of State, in assenting to the motion of the Earl of Carnarvon calling for the production of papers upon the subject of state-aided enigration to Canada, said: "In view of the pres-ent large outflow of emigrants and the likelihood of its increase, the Government de not think it necessary to introduce a scheme to stimulate emigration."

IRISH LEADERS NOT HARMONIOUS.

DIFFERENT VIEWS REGARDING THE APPROACHING ELECTION-THE LAND ACT. LONDON, March 29 .- The Irish party are con-

iderably exercised at the growing differences between Mr. Parnell and Mr. Davitt. They are especially at variance in their ideas regarding the manner of conducting the coming election campaign. Just at present Mr. Davitt and Timothy Harrington, M. P., are indulging in a bitter controversy concerning the organization of the campaign.

Mr. Davitt urges freedom in the selection of the candidates by the constituents, while Mr. Harrington insists that it is necessary for the Parliamentary party to have a voice in their selection. Still further divergence is disclosed in an article by Mr. Davitt, which appears in the April number of the Socialist magazine, To-Day. The editor describes

ber of the Socialist magnzine, To-Day. The editor describes the article asa "declaratio; by an asknowledged champion of the Irish people that the quiescence of the Parnellite party in Parliament will not prevent the immediate reopening of agrarian agitation."

Mr. Daviti proceeds to contend that the Land Act has done nothing to salisfy the real movers in the Land League agitation. He declares that he and his followers will have nothing to do with any extension of the purchase clause of the act. He will not consent to the creation of a peasant proprietary obtained by Government advances for the purpose of buying out the landlord's interest. Mr. Daviti's plan is to abolish landlordism, by having the tenanta con inue the processes which have already made the landlord's property nearly unsalable.

FRAGMENTS OF CABLE NEWS.

Naples, March 29.—An earthquake of considerable tolence occurred this morning in the island of Ischia. Paris, March 29 .- The Franco-American Indomnity Commission have concluded their labors. The demands of only two Frenchmen were granted.

Paus, March 29.—M. Bleichroder denies that he sent the Sevres wases to Emperor William on his birthday as was yesterday asserted. VIENNA, March 29.-The Austrian and Servian police have discovered a proclamation of the Anarchists which was smuggled into Beigrade and Semlin by persons conected with the leaders of the recent Servian insurrec-

ATHLETICS IN COLLEGES.

STUDENTS ABLE TO CORRECT ABUSES.

INTERFERENCE BY PROFESSORS NOT DESIDED-VIEWS OF UNDERGRADUATES.

Delegates representing the undergraduates of eleven colleges met yesterday afternoon in Hamilton Hall, Columbia College, in response to an invitation from the different addictie clubs of Columbia, to discuss the recent action of a committee of college professors in regard to intercollegiate atalene contests. The colleges were represented as follows: Harvard, Burr, '84, and section, '84; Brown, Dike, '85; Princeton, Hersh, '84, and Kimball, '84; Lafayette, Brd, '85, Porter, '85, and Corwin, '85; Williams, Hewitt, '86; College of the City of New-York, Mayor, '84, Holmes, '84, and Smith, '84; Yate, Camp, athletle instructor; University of Pennsylvania, Bodine, '81, and Fargent, '84; Stevens Institute, Hoboken, Kietzsch, '84, Gately, '84; St. John's College, O'Mailey, '84, Enright, '85; Columbia, Wainwright, '84, O'Manoy, St. Enrada. Woodworth, St Law School, ad Crowell, S5. J. M. Wainwright, of Columbia, president of the Intercollegiate Association, was elected chairman, and C. L. Gately, of Stevens Institute, was made secretary.

The resolutions adopted by the committee repre-senting the college faculties were voted upon after more or less discussion. On the first resolution, which provided that in arnetors in athletics must be the college faculties and announced as such in the catalogues, the vote by colleges was ten against it and one in favor of it. The second resolution requiring that no professional athlete, oarsman or ball-player should be em-ployed either for instruction or for practice for any intercollegiate contest provoked much discussion, but no vote was taken upon it. Sexion, of Harvard, said that there was great difference of opinion among his fellow-students on the subject. Personally he saw no objection to the employment of a professional athlete or trainer. He believed in baying the best instruction obtainable in physical culture as well as in other branches of college work. He would consider it an insult to himself if any one told him that he was lowered by receiving instruction from a professional boxer, runner or earsman. A Yale representative could see no objection to profesional trainers. He believed that each college should be left to choose its own course in the matter. Columbia, it was said, was opposed to professional instruction in athletics because the same proficiency could be attained with the aid of graduates or students who should act as trainers. The expense of professional training was a great objection to its use. This question of expense would narrow intercollegiate contests down to a few colleges whose students could afford large expenditure. The opinion of Princeton's representative was that greater profic ency could be reached by having professional training, and hence it should be employed. Lafayette thought that the best training should be obalned from whatever source it came.

Jasper T. Goodwin, the Columbia alumnus who has trained the oliege boat crews for several years, speacin be all of the committee which drew up the esolutions, of which he was a member. Columbia, he aid, was unalterably opposed to the employment of prosaid, was unalterably opposed to the employment of professional trainers of any kind and at all times for undergraduates. The committee did not wish to force any
particular policy upon the undergraduates. The committee had hoped to arouse the students to a discussion
of the subject and was glied that the question was going
before the undergraduates, where it belonged. There
was no doubt that certain exils were creeping into intercollectate contests from the employment of professionals.
He thought that the meeting should discuss the question
on the high ground of the future good of athletic sports
in colleges, and not on the basis of inneediate advantage
of their individual institutions. If affairs went on as in
the past, in ten years boating and general athletics in the
colleges would fall from their own weight. Already these
contests were becoming too expensive. Professional
training in boxing, fencing, running and other exercises
might be good for the individual, but it was bad for intercollegiate contests. The sole object of the professlenal trainer was to have his erew or club or man win. It
was a question of his bread and butter. He cared nothing
for the good of the men so long as he could make them
win and as the professional trainer in general did not
have much of a character he was willing to make men
win; by fouls, Mr. Goodwin favored training by men
win; by fouls, Mr. Goodwin favored training by men
win; by fouls, Mr. Goodwin favored training by men
win extended to be controlled to the subject. Such men, to
thought, would not bescend to taking the petty advantages which professionals, as they are commonly underslood, would do.

On the faird, resolution, that no college abletic cinbs fessional trainers of any kind and at all times for under-

mad conversations by Joseph Hatton. The work is all nonmined to be ready in May.

PORTRAITS OF CARDINAL MANNING.

Two portraits of Cardinal Manning, by George Peixotto, of Ohio, are on private exhibition at the Cardinal's house, at Westminster. The smaller portrait is a kiteat. The Cardinal is represented in a red mazeria skulleap. The colors are painted in natural tone, while the flesh fints are fine and luminous. In the second the Cardinal is in full pontifical robes. The rendering of the textures is masterly, and the coloring strong. It is altogether a fine piece of work. The artist is now engaged upon a full-length portrait for exhibition in the United States.

ADVERTISING MARY ANDERSON.

BERNARD COLERIDGE DENIES A FALSE RUMOR—PLANS OF THE ACTRESS.

London, March 29.—Bernard Coleridge, who is reported to have made an offer of marriage to Mary Anderson, writes to The Pall Mail Gazette that he does not know Miss Anderson, and that he has no intention of the force.

The following resolutions were alonged:

The following resolutions as they are commonly insigned as a shood, would do.

On the fair, resolution, that no colleges at het colleges to which provided in a red toward to make professors to supervise all intercollegistic contests and approve all rules for such the tests, was vored against unanimously. In regard to the tests, was vored against unanimously. In regard to the tests, was vored against unanimously. In regard to the tests, was vored against unanimously. In regard to the tests, was vored against unanimously. In regard to the tests, was vored against unanimously. In regard to the tests, was vored against unanimously. In regard to the tests, was vored against unanimously. In regard to the tests, was vored against unanimously. In regard to the tests, was vored against unanimously. In regard to the tests, was vored against unanimously. In regard to the tests, was vored against unanimously. In regard to the tests, was vored against unanimously. In regard to the tests, was vored against unanimously. In

in force.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that the
recent action of the committee appointed by the various
college faculties in drawing up a series of resolutions resolved by gridelies we a universary and inexpedient.

college faculties in drawing up a series of resolutions to garding athletics was unnecessary and inexpedient.

Resolved, That no abuses exist in intercollegiate athletics which cannot be corrected by the students themselves in their various conventions.

Resolved, That the students of the various colleges ought to have full control of the details of athletics.

Resolved, That the faculties ought in our opinion to increase the college duties.

tion he would, under the new degradation of the public mind, be given away twice a week to some American.